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JUN 1 '42

# The War

## COMMEMORATION OF SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF INVASION OF THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, AND LUXEMBOURG

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press May 10]

On May 10, 1940, two years ago, the criminal masters of Germany directed the German armies to invade Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg. They did not quibble about war guilt. They boasted of their war guilt. They announced that these countries would not emerge from German chains for a thousand years.

These two years have proved beyond possible question that all the Nazi spies, Gestapo, S.S., and Black Hundreds have been, and will continue to be, powerless to break the spirit of these loyal countries.

As the third year of occupation begins, the German tide is already beginning to ebb.

The weapons for German defeat have been forged: the anger of all civilization; the girding of Britain; the resistance of Russia; the mighty, developing power of the United States; the knitting together of the United Nations. There is no longer a doubt that the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg will be liberated. Their freedom is only a matter of time.

These two years have seen the destruction of Nazi hopes.

Their political plans for Europe are everywhere breaking up as the invaded countries refuse to accept slavery.

Their economic plans have resulted in a rising tide of starvation and want.

Only the military lines remain, and these are merely a facade concealing a crumbling foundation within. The masters of Germany, and

their servants, even today are anxiously examining the facts and the figures which foretell ultimate and inescapable disaster.

It is, therefore, time to begin to think about that justice which must be done when the war ends. For it is plain that justice must be done.

The Atlantic Charter made it plain that none desires to enslave, annihilate, or destroy the German people. Yet, clearly, it will be impossible to protect Germans who are in countries which they have savagely and brutally oppressed. The Germans who now sit in Holland, in Belgium, and in Luxembourg are merely awaiting their own destruction. Safety for them must lie in flight back to their own country. In the coming day of victory it may not be easy for them to go back.

The individual Gestapo agents, Black Troopers, and others guilty of cruelty, robbery, and oppression of civilians and prisoners must be held to account. The names of many of these men are already known to the United Nations. They will learn that none can break the laws of civilization with impunity. Account should also be taken of those occasional instances in which the Germans in occupying countries have behaved with honor and respect toward the people in their care. The fate of these men must be determined by their own deeds.

Europe has long known that nations with brave hearts, however small they may be, are deathless and unconquered. The past two years have proved this anew. Again we in the United States salute the bravery of the Belgian people.

<sup>1</sup> Broadcast from New York, N.Y., on May 10, 1942.

We are today giving pledges to the future by establishing for the first time in American history an embassy to the Royal Netherlands Government. Happily, the Government of Luxembourg, established in Canada, is our near neighbor.

That these countries and all free countries might live, Belgians, Dutch, and Luxembourgers have given their lives. By doing so they have affirmed a faith which inspires the United Nations to ever greater efforts for final and ultimate triumph.

### CHRONOLOGY, DECEMBER 1941 TO APRIL 1942<sup>1</sup>

1941

December 7

(December 8, Tokyo time)

Japan attacked United States and British territory beginning at 1:20 p.m. (7:50 a.m., Honolulu time) and occupied the International Settlement at Shanghai. *New York Times*, December 8, 1941, pp. 1, 4; December 9, p. 14; Department of State *Bulletin*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, pp. 534-535.

Japan rejected United States document dated November 26 delivered at 2:20 p.m. at Washington. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, pp. 466-470; *ibid.*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, pp. 534-535.

The Japanese Emperor declared war on the United States and the British Empire. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, p. 28; Department of State *Bulletin*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 557.

Canada declared a state of war with Japan. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 558.

Peru offered its assistance to the United States in war with Japan. *Ibid.*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 501.

Greece announced (on December 10) its severance of diplomatic relations with Japan. *Ibid.*, p. 509; *ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 344.

Yugoslavia announced (on January 19, 1942) a state of war with Japan. *Ibid.*, February 7, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 144.

1941

December 8

Japan invaded Thailand, which capitulated. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, p. 10. Great Britain declared war on Japan. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, p. 1; Department of State *Bulletin*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 557.

The United States declared a state of war with Japan (4:10 p.m.). Department of State *Bulletin*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 475; *ibid.*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 557.

Australia declared a state of war with Japan. *Ibid.*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 559.

Brazil announced its solidarity with the United States in war with Japan. *Ibid.*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 488.

Colombia severed diplomatic relations with Japan. *Ibid.*, pp. 489-490; *ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 340.

Costa Rica declared war on Japan. *Ibid.*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, pp. 490-491; *ibid.*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 558.

The Dominican Republic declared war on Japan. *Ibid.*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 492.

Ecuador announced its solidarity with the United States in war with Japan. *Ibid.*, p. 493.

El Salvador declared war on Japan. *Ibid.*, p. 493.

<sup>1</sup> For chronology covering period March 1938 to December 1941, see the *Bulletin* of December 27, 1941, p. 590.



1941

## December 8—Continued.

French National Committee, established at London, and its Pacific territories declared war on Japan. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, p. 18; Department of State *Bulletin*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 559.

Guatemala declared war on Japan. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 494.

Haiti declared war on Japan. *Ibid.*, p. 495.

Honduras declared war on Japan. *Ibid.*, p. 496.

Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Japan. *Ibid.*, pp. 497-498; *ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 346.

The Netherlands and the Netherlands Indies declared war on Japan. *New York Times*, December 8, 1941, p. 7; Department of State *Bulletin*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, pp. 558-559.

New Zealand declared a state of war with Japan. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 559.

Panama declared war on Japan. *Ibid.*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 500.

Venezuela announced its solidarity with the United States and other American nations in war with Japan. *Ibid.*, p. 503.

## December 9

Argentina announced that it does not consider the United States "in the position of a belligerent country in this conflict" with Japan. *Ibid.*, pp. 485-486.

China declared war on Germany, Italy, and Japan. *Ibid.*, pp. 506-507.

Cuba declared war on Japan. *Ibid.*, pp. 491-492.

Egypt severed diplomatic relations with Japan. *Ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 341.

Nicaragua announced a state of war with Japan (effective December 11). *Ibid.*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 499.

1941

## December 9—Continued.

The Union of South Africa declared a state of war with Japan. *Ibid.*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 559.

Uruguay announced its solidarity with the United States and that it does not consider the United States as belligerent. *Ibid.*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 502.

## December 10

Bolivia announced that it does not consider the United States and other American republics at war in self-defense as belligerent. *Ibid.*, pp. 487-488.

Chile announced that it does not consider the United States and other American nations in the "present conflict" as belligerent. *Ibid.*, p. 489.

The Lebanese Republic offered its assistance to the United States. *Ibid.*, p. 510.

Paraguay announced its solidarity with the United States in war with Japan. *Ibid.*, pp. 500-501.

## December 11

Germany declared a state of war with the United States. *Ibid.*, pp. 481-482.

Italy declared a state of war with the United States. *Ibid.*, p. 482.

The United States declared a state of war with Germany (3:05 p.m.) and with Italy (3:06 p.m.) *Ibid.*, pp. 475-476.

Costa Rica declared war on Germany and Italy. *Ibid.*, p. 491.

Cuba declared war on Germany and Italy. *Ibid.*, p. 492; *ibid.*, December 27, 1941, Vol. V, p. 583.

The Dominican Republic declared war on Germany and Italy. *Ibid.*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 547.

Guatemala declared war on Germany and Italy. *Ibid.*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 495.

Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy. *Ibid.*, p. 498; *ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 346.

1941

*December 11—Continued.*

The Netherlands announced (on December 30) a state of war with Italy. *Ibid.*, February 7, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 144.

Nicaragua declared war on Germany and Italy. *Ibid.*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 499.

Poland declared war on Japan. *Ibid.*, p. 507.

*December 12*

El Salvador declared a state of war with Germany and Italy. *Ibid.*, February 7, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 145.

Haiti declared war on Germany and Italy. *Ibid.*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 495; *ibid.*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 548.

Honduras declared war on Germany and Italy. *Ibid.*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 496; *ibid.*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 548.

Panama declared war on Germany and Italy. *Ibid.*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 500.

Rumania declared a state of war with the United States. *Ibid.*, p. 483.

Uruguay decreed the prohibition of German and Italian commercial activity. *Ibid.*, p. 503.

Venezuela announced that it does not consider American states at war with non-American states as belligerent. *Ibid.*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 549.

*December 13*

Argentina announced that it does not consider the United States as belligerent in war with Germany and Italy. *Ibid.*, pp. 545-546.

Bulgaria declared a state of war with the United States and Great Britain. *Ibid.*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 483.

Colombia announced its inter-American solidarity in the war of Germany and Italy with the United States. *Ibid.*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 546.

Great Britain announced (on December 27) a state of war with Bulgaria. *Ibid.*, February 7, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 144.

Hungary declared a state of war with the United States. *Ibid.*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 482.

1941

*December 13—Continued.*

The Union of South Africa announced (on December 31) a state of war with Bulgaria. *Ibid.*, February 7, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 144.

*December 15*

Costa Rica recalled its Minister from France. *New York Times*, December 16, 1941, p. 9.

Egypt severed diplomatic relations with Hungary and Rumania. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 341.

*December 16*

Czechoslovakia, through President Beneš, proclaimed a state of war with all countries at war with Great Britain, the Soviet Union, or the United States. *Ibid.*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 543.

*December 17*

Albania's declaration of war on the United States reported. *New York Times*, December 18, 1941, p. 6; Department of State *Bulletin*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 561.

*December 18*

Great Britain announced the occupation of Portuguese Timor by Australian-Dutch forces. *New York Times*, December 19, 1941, p. 1.

*December 19*

Colombia severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 20, 1941, Vol. V, p. 547; *ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, pp. 339-340.

Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Hungary. *Ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 346.

*December 20*

Belgium announced a state of war with Japan. *Ibid.*, February 7, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 143.

Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. *Ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, pp. 345-346.

Nicaragua announced its declaration of war on Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania. *Ibid.*, December 27, 1941, Vol. V, p. 584; *ibid.*, February 7, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 143.

1941

December 22

Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain arrived at the White House as President Roosevelt's guest. *Ibid.*, December 27, 1941, Vol. V, pp. 573-578.

December 23

Joint United States - Canadian agreement on war production policy announced. *Ibid.*, pp. 578-579.

Mexico announced an absence of diplomatic relations with Rumania. *Ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 347.

December 24

Haiti declared war on Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania. *Ibid.*, February 7, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 144.

December 25

Forces of French National Committee established at London seized St. Pierre and Miquelon. *New York Times*, December 26, 1941, p. 1; Department of State *Bulletin*, December 27, 1941, Vol. V, p. 580.

December 31

Venezuela severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan. Department of State *Bulletin*, January 3, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 6; *ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 349.

December (date not given)

Saudi Arabia asked the Italian Legation there to close. *Ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 349.

1942

January 1

Led by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff, and Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, 26 United Nations signed a Joint Declaration at Washington, reaffirming the Atlantic Charter of August 14, 1941, and pledging their cooperative war effort. *Ibid.*, January 3, 1942, Vol. VI, pp. 3-4.

January 5

Egypt severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and Finland. *Ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 341.

1942

January 6

Egypt suspended diplomatic relations with France. *The Times* (London), January 7, 1942, p. 3; Department of State *Bulletin*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 341.

January 13

Nine allied governments-in-exile (Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Free France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Czechoslovakia, and Luxembourg) signed a resolution on their war aims, at London. *New York Times*, January 14, 1942, p. 6.

January 21

Spain closed the Polish Legation there. Files of the Department of State.

January 23

The Czechoslovak and Polish Governments-in-exile at London signed an agreement for confederation after the war. *New York Times*, January 24, 1942, p. 2.

January 24

Peru severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 348.

January 25

Thailand announced (on January 31) its declaration of war on Great Britain and the United States. *Ibid.*, February 7, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 144.

Great Britain and the Union of South Africa announced (subsequently) a state of war with Thailand. *Ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 338.

Uruguay severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan. *Ibid.*, p. 349.

January 26

Coordination of United States - British war effort announced. *Ibid.*, January 31, 1942, Vol. VI, pp. 87-88.

January 27

Eire protested United States armed forces in Northern Ireland. *New York Times*, January 28, 1942, p. 4.

January 28

Bolivia severed diplomatic relations with



1942

*January 28*—Continued.

Germany, Italy, and Japan. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 339.

Brazil severed diplomatic relations and commercial relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan. *Ibid.*

Paraguay severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan. *Ibid.*, p. 348. Final Act on cooperation signed at Rio de Janeiro by the 21 American republics. *Ibid.*, February 7, 1942, Vol. VI, pp. 117-141.

*January 29*

Alliance treaty signed at Tehran between Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and Iran. *Ibid.*, March 21, 1942, Vol. VI, pp. 249-252.

Ecuador severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan. *Ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 340.

Ecuador and Peru signed protocol settling their boundary dispute. *Ibid.*, February 28, 1942, Vol. VI, pp. 195-196.

*February 5*

Iran severed diplomatic relations with France. *New York Times*, February 6, 1942, p. 4.

*February 6*

Uruguay declared that it considered Great Britain as non-belligerent. *Ibid.*, February 7, 1942, p. 7.

*February 15*

Singapore surrendered to the Japanese. *Ibid.*, February 16, 1942, p. 1.

*February 23*

Mutual-aid agreement between the United States and Great Britain signed. Department of State *Bulletin*, February 28, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 190.

*February 27*

Executive order signed by the President authorizing the creation of a Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission. *Ibid.*, p. 193.

*February 28*

United States recognized the administrative

1942

*February 28*—Continued.

control of the French National Committee established at London over New Caledonia and other French island possessions in the Pacific. *Ibid.*, March 7, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 208.

*March 5*

Egypt severed diplomatic relations with Thailand. *Ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 341.

*March 6*

Announcement made of United States Mission to India. *Ibid.*, March 7, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 209.

Rumania severed diplomatic relations with Brazil. *Ibid.*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 348.

*March 9*

The United States and Great Britain jointly created the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. *Ibid.*, March 14, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 229.

*March 17*

Gen. Douglas MacArthur arrived in Australia to become Supreme Commander of the United Nations forces in the South-western Pacific. *New York Times*, March 18, 1942, p. 1.

*March 18*

Notes exchanged between the United States and Canada in regard to the detailed arrangements for the construction of a military highway to Alaska. Department of State *Bulletin*, March 21, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 237.

*March 20*

Russia and Japan extended temporary fisheries agreement for an additional year. *New York Times*, March 21, 1942, p. 1.

*March 21*

The United States and China signed an agreement for financial aid to China. Department of State *Bulletin*, March 28, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 263.



1942

March 29

Great Britain offered dominion status to India after the war in return for Indian cooperation in the war against the Axis powers. *New York Times*, March 30, 1942, p. 1.

March 30

Pacific War Council established in Washington. *Ibid.*, March 31, 1942, p. 1.

April 4

The United States recognized the administrative control of the French National Committee established at London over the French territories of Equatorial Africa and the French Cameroons and announced its decision to establish an American Consulate at Brazzaville. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 4, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 273.

April 9

Bataan captured by the Japanese. *New York Times*, April 10, 1942, p. 1.

April 11

The All-India Congress Party and the Moslem League rejected the British proposals for Indian dominion status after the war. *Ibid.*, April 12, 1942, p. 1.

April 12

Iran severed diplomatic relations with Japan. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 345.

April 14

Pierre Laval restored to power in France by Marshal Henri Pétain. *New York Times*, April 15, 1942, p. 1.

April 17

Admiral William D. Leahy, American Ambassador to France, recalled to Washington for consultation. *Ibid.*, April 18, 1942, p. 1.

April 23

The Union of South Africa severed diplomatic relations with France. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 18, 1942, Vol. VI, p. 349.

1942

April 28

President Roosevelt, in his "fireside chat", declared that the United Nations will take measures, if necessary, to prevent the use of French territory in any part of the world for military purposes by the Axis powers. *New York Times*, April 29, 1942, p. 1.

## PROCLAIMED LIST: REVISION II

[Released to the press May 15]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pursuant to the proclamation by the President of July 17, 1941 providing for "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals", on May 15 issued Revision II<sup>1</sup> of the Proclaimed List. Revision II supersedes and consolidates Revision I, dated February 7, 1942, and the four supplements thereto.

No new additions to or deletions from the Proclaimed List are made in this revision. Certain minor amendments are made.

Revision II follows the listing arrangement used in Revision I. The list is divided into two parts: Part I relates to listings in the American republics and part II to listings in countries other than the American republics. Revision II contains a total of 8,241 listings, of which 5,972 are in part I and 2,269 in part II.

## ADVISORY MISSION TO INDIA

[Released to the press May 14]

The Department has been informed that Col. Louis Johnson, Personal Representative of the President in India, recently has undergone an operation for a nasal infection at New Delhi. Upon the advice of his physicians he plans to return to the United States within the near future.

<sup>1</sup> Printed in 7 *Federal Register* 3587.

## LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

[Released to the press by the White House May 15]

1. Total lend-lease aid in April 1942 to all countries amounted to \$677,000,000.

2. Lend-lease aid has been rising steadily each month since the program started. In March 1941 lend-lease aid amounted to \$18,000,000. In March of 1942 it amounted to \$588,000,000. Lend-lease aid in April was at an annual rate of more than \$8,000,000,000, compared with an annual rate of \$4,000,000,000 last December.

3. Total lend-lease aid from the inauguration

of the program to May 1, 1942, amounted to \$3,835,000,000.

4. Since the start of the program the proportion of fighting weapons to food, drugs, raw materials, and other industrial materials has steadily increased. Today the major part of the aid supplied is in the form of finished munitions.

5. The division of the guns, planes, ships, and industrial materials between our own armed forces and industries and those of our Allies is made by military, naval, and industrial experts in a manner aimed at putting the supplies to their most effective use in fighting our common enemies.

## General

### ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE BEFORE THE COUNCIL ON BOOKS IN WARTIME<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press May 13]

#### I

In the next few weeks practically everyone in the United States will enter upon a very interesting experience. A great part of civilian activity will be turned from present use to war production. Rationing will limit the use of most things. By summer's end it will no longer be possible to occupy leisure time in motoring. It will not be as easy to visit the moving pictures. Quiet will descend on even the most crowded roads. Civilian life will have less in it of sound, of light, and of motion.

This means that we shall have once more the great luxury of living again in our own minds. The experience will be no hardship. We shall merely return to habits of life and thought which served the country well up to a generation ago.

Our fathers, in simpler upbringing, had to seek contact with ideas through their education, from their churches (they went to church, and wanted to), but most of all from their books.

These ideas were examined and reexamined; they entered the very pattern and substance of life; they were drawn into the habit of experience; they became an integral part of personal and national life.

This explains, in part, the passionate thirst for access to books which characterized American life as late as 30 years ago. We forget too easily the struggles by which community after community sought to have a public library. You do not now find a young worker in a steel mill anxiously seeking a library as did the young Andrew Carnegie, or resolving that the first fruits of his fortune will be devoted to extending that privilege to other people. A generation has grown up which never rode seven miles in a buckboard to the village center of a Saturday afternoon, because that was "library day", and spent an eager hour searching for the right books to take home to the family to read evenings when work was done.

Now, by the good fortune of enforced simplicity, we are coming back to that phase in its modern equivalent. As the casual stimuli of motion and sight are no longer readily available, books come into their own.

<sup>1</sup> Delivered at Times Hall, New York, N. Y., May 12, 1942.

It thus becomes imperative that everyone who has anything to do with books shall take good care that the books are worthy of the place which is vouchsafed them. Authors, publishers, universities, and the self-constituted guardians of our intellectual life must at length perform their appointed function. They must make the pattern and the texture of this American age of war. If these war years have anything to say to their own time, or to the times which come after, here is the rostrum and this the occasion. With nations, as with men: as they think, so they are.

## II

It is time now to recall that great division of literature which DeQuincey taught us a century ago. You will recall DeQuincey's famous distinction between the "literature of information" and the "literature of power". The literature of information could teach, but the literature of power could move the spirit of men. Information dealt with facts, with impressions, and with reason, cast in the mould of the existing circumstances. But the literature of power reached to the very wellspring of the human soul, and it was timeless because it sought eternal values in ideas and in human life.

Of the literature of information we have enough and more than enough. The scientific age through which we have passed has indeed produced a volume and a wealth of teaching literature beyond parallel—if collection of facts be the criterion. The publishers' lists furnish instruction in every kind of subject, from the habits of words (for instance, Hayakawa's *Language in Action*) to the facts of the Far Eastern war recently compiled by Mr. Harold Quigley. Even a non-technical reader can range from greatly written history, like Professor Sam Morrison's *Admiral of the Ocean Sea* or Forrest Davis' *The Atlantic System*, to the cool economics of Alvin Hansen's *Fiscal Policy and Business Cycles* or to the last popularization of mechanical science. If you are given to light literature, you can read the rush of books about South America, generally by

excellent reporters or novelists whose command of English is rather better than their knowledge of the American continents—a rush of books which, by the way, has provoked a secret treaty between a brilliant Mexican diplomat and the Assistant Secretary of State. It calls for the production (by us, but under a pseudonym) of a book about North America as seen by a South American reporter who had eight days to visit the country, and a publisher's contract to turn out an exhaustive philosophical, social, and economic interpretation of these United States for the edification of a thirsty and unsuspicious public in the South American capitals.

All this is well enough. Yet there are solid reasons for believing that this new American public about to find itself, these men and women newly asked to live in their own minds, these newly parted from the artificial support of things outside, deep in their hearts are now passionately searching, not for the literature of information but for the literature of power.

For the great experiences of the time and the intimate experiences of people are swiftly bringing close the deepest and most fundamental questions. They are not questions of fact. They are the riddles of human life. Those of us who have the high privilege of contact with the people directly affected by the historical forces of today have little doubt of this. A man goes out with a bomber command; his comrade is left behind, watching moment by moment the record of his flight, his struggle, his success, or his death. An exile comes in to fire a shot for the liberation of his country; his family, hostages to an invader, may be tortured or killed as a result. A girl waits endlessly without news of her lover on a far-away naval unit. A family scans the brief *communiqués* in the vain hope of learning where a son, a father, or a brother may be. A businessman is asked to tear down the work in which he has spent his life. The teachers, who have lived in certain currents of ideas, find that in middle or late life they must build a new life from the ground up.

In different ways all are asking the same ques-



tion, seeking the same answer, looking for the same light. Whence comes the strength that enables men and women to look with clear eyes on these huge, blind forces and, in terror, pain, or death, still to assert that life is great, that the human spirit is supreme, that there is an infinite plan which at the end is infinitely kind? For this they must believe, else life is chaos; and to accept chaos is to accept death before its time.

### III

Rightly, our guide, DeQuincey, insisted on the overwhelming superiority, indeed on the sheer necessity, of the literature of power. From it alone comes the real answer to these spoken—and oftener unspoken—questions which arise again and again as the quiet deepens.

They are the poignant questions which have been asked since the birth of the human mind. Perhaps no greater example exists of the literature of power than that brought forth in Greece when Greece stood up against the darkening hosts of empire and defended for our modern world the privilege of thought. You remember Aeschylus' tragedy of *Prometheus*—Prometheus, who had assaulted Zeus himself to find the immortal fire; Prometheus, finding himself alone and merely a man amid the clashing natural forces which he did not understand, with the cynical, mocking Hermes by his side. In the midst of tempest, earthquake, and struggling with certain destruction, Prometheus hurled at Zeus his great assertion of faith:

. . . let him fling my form  
Down whirling gulfs, the central storm  
Of being; let me lie  
Plunged in the black Tartárean gloom;  
Yet—yet—his sentence shall not doom  
This deathless self to die.

That question and that answer, appearing in the triumphant literature of power 500 years before the birth of Christ, has not changed, though two and a half millennia have run their course. The glorious answer thunders down the course of history—and men who never heard of Prometheus are the stronger for it.

Today the question is doubly asked. It must be doubly answered. Men who are asked to toss their hopes, their lives, and the lives of their dearest into the crucible of world war and revolution may properly inquire why they, as individuals, are bound to this battle against chaos. Even more, they have a right to ask what spiritual forces are building which can draw from the diverse agonies of struggle and horror those values on which a newer and more glorious civilization can be built. Hermes, the realist, counseled the followers of Prometheus to run away, to save themselves, to make terms. He said that Prometheus was a madman who did not understand the lesson of force when he saw it. His counsel of realism and cowardice is *Mein Kampf* verbatim—the German propaganda poured out today by every Berlin radio and even by some weaklings in the American press. Precisely because of Aeschylus, for 2,500 years men have been braver than they were; nations have been less willing to accept the compromises of cowardice. Because of the literature of power, Quislings have not succeeded and conquerors have not had their way with the spirits of the weak.

For an unbroken half century we have chiefly dealt in the literature of information. Actually, our last really great adventure in the literature of power was probably the product of the Civil War. Universities have taught. They have not led. Toying too much with the undoubted truth that knowledge is power, too little have we dealt with the greater truth that power is never an end in itself. As a result our country has had no authentic saint since Lincoln, and our most splendid literature is humble beside the priceless bits of simple prose in which a war president called for strength to do right as God might give us to see the right.

### IV

Books in warime! They must be something more than objects of trade. It was an aphorism of my father's that every man could at his choice make of his mind a warehouse, a palace, or a temple. Out of books which we are given there will largely be constructed these



buildings in which all of us must dwell. In the greatest of our individual crises—the crisis of long parting, the crisis of bereavement, the crisis of fear, the crisis of death—in these we must live in these mind-dwellings alone. Then the teacher is silent, at length; the voices which come must speak as with the voice of God.

Without this the prophecies fail, the tongues cease, the knowledge vanishes away. Truly we have a right to ask of those who write, of universities who nurture writers, and of all associated with them that they keep faith—faith with the men and women who for them are going through the dark hours. If authors still may write, if publishers still may print, if universities still may teach, it is because, and only because, many and many men for faith alone are prepared to give their lives, their children's lives, and all they have for the defense of that right.

There is no scientific formula which justifies this. Courage was not born in a physical laboratory, nor sacrifice and endurance in a school of economics.

Rather, we seek, from whatever source we can, that hope and faith and strength which assert a spiritual triumph beyond reach of weapons of destruction. Rather, we claim—albeit humbly and pitifully—that we, too, are a part of that humanity which is also partly divine. From those who can call out in us these qualities, by which alone knowledge becomes wisdom and strength becomes virtue, we must draw the qualities which let us look beyond the travail of the dying days.

On the face of dark waters we all must set our individual, unimportant, and forgotten courses. But we have a right to ask that the navigators shall show us the way by the light of great and distant stars.

### TRAVEL OF SEAMEN

The Secretary of State on April 30, 1942 issued regulations stating that a seaman who is a national of the United States and who is traveling in the pursuit of his vocation may

travel on a vessel of any state named in any proclamation issued by the President under authority of section 1 (a) of the joint resolution of Congress of November 4, 1939<sup>1</sup> on or over the north Atlantic Ocean, north of 35 degrees north latitude and east of 66 degrees west longitude, or on or over other waters adjacent to Europe, upon compliance with the provisions of the rules and regulations relating to the control of American nationals entering and leaving territory under the jurisdiction of the United States, which were issued by the Secretary of State on November 25, 1941<sup>2</sup> and subsequently amended.

## American Republics

### PARAGUAY: ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

[Released to the press May 14]

The text of a telegram sent by the President of the United States to General Higinio Morinigo, President of the Republic of Paraguay, follows:

"MAY 14, 1942.

"It gives me great pleasure on this national anniversary of the independence of Paraguay to send Your Excellency my personal greetings and my best wishes for the well being of the people of Paraguay.

"In these critical times, when the independence of the American republics has assumed an even greater significance, Paraguay may well take pride in the sacrifices it has made to win and preserve its liberty. The people of the United States have welcomed the convincing demonstrations which your Government has given that it is vigilantly determined to resist the forces of unbridled aggression threatening free peoples everywhere.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

<sup>1</sup> 54 Stat. 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Bulletin* of November 29, 1941, p. 431.

## Europe

### EMBASSY RANK FOR REPRESENTATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NORWAY

[Released to the press May 12]

Upon the occasion of the nomination by the President of the Honorable Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., as the first American Ambassador near the Government of Norway, the following statement was issued by the Department:

For two years the annals of the age-old struggle of free men to preserve their liberties have been enriched by the heroic feats of Norwegian men, women, and even children in their unrelenting resistance to the vicious German invaders who now occupy their country.

Assailed from without by overwhelming military force and betrayed from within by a handful of traitors headed by a man whose very name has become synonymous with perfidy, the Norwegian people and their King have nevertheless been unfalterable in their determination to restore their freedom.

Accordingly, as an indication of the importance which this Government attributes to the participation of the Norwegian Government and of Norwegians throughout the world in the war effort of the United Nations, the President has proposed to the King of Norway that henceforth the two countries exchange diplomatic representatives with the rank of ambassador. The King of Norway having agreed to the President's proposal, the President has today sent to the Senate the nomination of the Honorable Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., who has twice served as American Minister to Norway, as first Ambassador of the United States near the Government of Norway.

[Released to the press May 13]

The text of the credentials from the King of Norway accrediting the Honorable Wilhelm von Munthe af Morgenstjerne as first Nor-

wegian Ambassador near the Government of the United States follows:

"I greatly appreciate your proposal that the representatives of our respective countries should be given the rank of Ambassador in recognition of the special ties of friendship and collaboration which unite our peoples in their common fight against the enemies of all free nations.

"In consequence I hereby accredit Mr. Wilhelm von Munthe af Morgenstjerne to you as my Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and I am convinced that he will continue to merit your full confidence in his new capacity."

[Released to the press May 13]

The text of the credentials from the President of the United States accrediting the Honorable Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., as the first Ambassador of the United States near the Government of Norway is given below. Mr. Biddle presented these credentials to the King of Norway in London at noon, London time, May 13.

"YOUR MAJESTY:

"It is with great satisfaction that I have learned of your agreement to receive the Honorable Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., as first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the Government of Norway.

"In peace, and now in war, unique ties link the destinies of the peoples of Norway and of the United States. Norwegian-born men and women by the hundreds of thousands have found in the New World a warm welcome among kindred people and have made immeasurable contributions to the spiritual and material development of their adopted land.

"Intrepid Norwegian sailors on every sea face daily dangers alongside their comrades in arms of the United States to the end that the horror of war brought on both our nations by a ruthless enemy shall give way to a peaceful world dedicated to the uninterrupted advancement of the principles of freedom.

"It is peculiarly fitting, therefore, that the United States and Norway should exchange Ambassadors as a symbol to our friends and to our enemies of the unity of purpose of two nations equally determined to maintain their freedom against the assault of evil forces.

"I trust that Mr. Biddle will continue to enjoy Your Majesty's confidence and that you will give full credence to what he shall say on the part of the United States.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

## The Near East

### OPENING OF DIRECT RADIO-PHOTO SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT

#### STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House May 15]

The opening of direct radio-photo service between Egypt and the United States is one more vital link in the world-wide network of communications. The constant, rapid interchange of news—both in words and in pictures—is an essential in the establishment of freedom of speech, freedom of information, throughout the world.

Through this new means of communication, which spans the battles of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, I greet our friends in Egypt and our friends as well as our own sons and brothers now serving in Africa and the Near East in the armed forces of the United Nations.

## Cultural Relations

### VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICAN EDITOR

[Released to the press May 12]

Dr. Gabriel Méndez Plancarte, editor and publicist, has arrived in Washington as the guest of the Department of State. He will spend three weeks in this country, visiting New York and Boston and devoting special attention to our educational programs and social legislation.

Dr. Méndez Plancarte is editor of the Mexican literary and philosophical review *Abside*, which is an ardent exponent of the solidarity of the United Nations. He is also author of *Horacio en Mexico*, a definitive study of the Classic influence on Mexican literature. He studied for eight years in the Latin American College in Rome. Although in constant correspondence with our writers on historical and literary subjects, he has not hitherto visited the United States.

### VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIAN HISTORIAN

[Released to the press May 12]

Dr. Guillermo Hernández de Alba, eminent historian of Bogotá, Colombia, and Señora Hernández de Alba have arrived in this country. Dr. Hernández de Alba, who is here at the invitation of the Department of State, is interested in visiting Virginia and Massachusetts to consult records dealing with the colonial origins of our democratic system of government. He is also especially interested in visiting and examining all collections in this country containing documents related to the history of Colombia, particularly during the colonial period.

Dr. Hernández de Alba has published authoritative works on Colombian cultural and artistic history and has devoted much time to tracing recorded cultural interchanges between North and South America.



## The Foreign Service

### DEATH OF VICE CONSUL AND MRS. JOHN M. SLAUGHTER IN GUAYAQUIL EARTHQUAKE

[Released to the press May 14]

The Secretary of State made the following statement:

"I have learned of the tragic death of Vice Consul and Mrs. John M. Slaughter, in the earthquake in Guayaquil, with the deepest regret. This is another instance of a Foreign Service family who have given their lives in the service of their country in as true a sense as if they had been killed upon the battlefield."

#### PERSONNEL CHANGES

On May 12, 1942 the Senate confirmed the nomination of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the Governments of the Netherlands and Norway now established in London. Mr. Biddle will continue to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Poland and Belgium and as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Greece, the Governments of which are now established in London.

[Released to the press May 16]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since May 9, 1942:

Waldo E. Bailey, of Winona, Miss., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

James G. Carter, of Brunswick, Ga., Consul General at Tananarive, Madagascar, is retiring

from the Foreign Service, effective January 1, 1943.

Cabot Coville, of Los Angeles, Calif., formerly assigned to serve in the Office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands at Manila, Philippine Islands, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

Edward L. Freers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Vice Consul at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Asunción, Paraguay, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Wilfred V. MacDonald, of St. Louis, Mo., as Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. MacDonald has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

Harold Playter, of Los Angeles, Calif., Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, is retiring from the Foreign Service, effective November 1, 1942.

The assignment of Byron White, of Fayetteville, N. C., as Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Asunción, Paraguay, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. White has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, and will serve in dual capacity.

## Legislation

Settlement of Claims of American Nationals Against the Government of Mexico: Message from the President of the United States Transmitting a Report by the Secretary of State Recommending the Enactment of Legislation To Provide for the Settlement of Claims of American Nationals Against the Government of Mexico Comprehended Within the Terms of Agreements Concluded by the United States and Mexico. H. Doc. 722, 77th Cong. 7 pp.



## Treaty Information

*Compiled in the Treaty Division*

### PUBLICATIONS

#### Agreement with Bolivia

An agreement for the exchange of official publications and scientific and literary works between the Government of the United States and the Government of Bolivia was entered into by an exchange of notes dated January 26 and 31, 1942.

The agreement entered into force on January 31, 1942 and will remain in force for an indefinite period, but it may be abrogated by three months' notice by either party. Each Government furnished to the other a list of the publications of its different departments and agencies which it agreed to remit. It was also agreed that the lists should be amplified without previous notice by either party to include any new important publications that may be issued in the future. Each Government agrees to pay the postal and shipping charges within its respective country. The official office for the remittance of the publications of Bolivia is the Department of Intellectual Cooperation of the Foreign Office, and the official interchange office on the part of the United States is the Smithsonian Institution.

### SOVEREIGNTY

#### Act of Habana Concerning the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas

##### *Chile*

By a letter dated May 6, 1942 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed

the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Chile of the Act of Habana Concerning the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at Habana on July 30, 1940, was deposited with the Union on April 28, 1942.

The instrument of ratification is dated February 17, 1942 and contains the "reservation of the rights of Chile in Antarctica" made at the time of signature.

### VISA FEES

#### Agreement with Argentina

An agreement has been concluded by an exchange of notes dated April 17, 1942 between the Government of the United States and the Government of Argentina providing for the reciprocal waiver of fees for passport visas and for fees for applications for passport visas for non-immigrants for citizens of Argentina traveling to the United States, its territories and possessions, including the Philippine Islands so long as the Philippine Islands continue under the sovereignty or authority of the Government of the United States of America, and for nationals of the United States, including citizens of the Philippine Islands, traveling to Argentina.

The agreement which will become effective on June 1, 1942, was concluded under the authority conferred by the act of February 25, 1925 (43 Stat., pt. 1, 976), relating to the conclusion of arrangements with foreign countries for the reciprocal waiver or reduction of visa fees for persons other than immigrants.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Leased Naval and Air Bases: Agreement and Exchanges of Notes between the United States of America and Great Britain and Protocol between the United States of America, Great Britain, and Canada Concerning the Defense of Newfoundland—Signed March

27, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 235. Publication 1726. 44 pp. 10¢.

Cooperative War Effort: Declaration by United Nations, Washington, January 1, 1942; and Declaration Known as the Atlantic Charter, August 14, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 236. Publication 1732. 4 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Revision II, May 5, 1942, Promulgated Pursuant to Proclamation 2497 of the President of July 17, 1941. Publication 1737. 196 pp. Free.

Diplomatic List, May 1942. Publication 1738. ii, 98 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942

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